

ON SOME NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF
HYMENOPTERA.

BY P. CAMERON.

(Continued from p. 163.)

ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

CÆLOJOPPA CARINISCUTIS, sp. nov.

Black, shining; the face, clypeus, the orbits, the basal half of the mandibles, palpi, a line on the pronotum, a slightly broader one on the lower edge of the propleuræ, an irregular mark, broader than long, on the mesonotum, the scutellums, the lower half of the mesopleuræ, the base of the mark curved upwards, the part under the hind wings, the apex of the metanotum all round, the line narrowed on the top and at the bottom reaching to the coxæ, the narrowed part of the petiole, the apex of the post-petiole, and of the other segments broadly, pale yellow. The four front legs pallid yellow, the femora fulvous above, the hinder legs dark fulvous, the coxæ and trochanters more yellowish in tint, and marked with black on the outer half at the apex; the tibiæ darker in tint. Wings clear hyaline, the stigma fuscous, the nervures darker. Petiole smooth and shining; a fovea at the base of the post-scutellum; the second and following segments closely punctured; the gastrocœli strongly striated, the apex testaceous. ♀. Length, 8 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling.SPILOJOPPA, gen. nov. Jo

Scutellum flat, broad, not keeled laterally. Areola large, almost twice longer than broad, of equal width throughout, open at the base; the lateral areæ are separated; there are no teeth on the apex. Head large, as broad as the thorax; the temples broad, the occiput roundly incised. Eyes large, parallel; the malar space small. Clypeus not separated, its apex transverse, its sides rounded. Labrum hidden. Mandibles with the upper tooth much larger than the lower. Antennæ stout, dilated and compressed beyond the middle. Petiole long, the post-petiole not much dilated, the second and third segments closely punctured, closely and finely longitudinally striated at the base. Gastrocœli large, deep; the last segment is fully larger than the sixth; the sheaths of the ovipositor largely project; the ventral keel extends to the apex of the fourth segment. Areolet five-angled, narrowed above; the disco-cubital nervure broken by a minute stump; the transverse median nervure is received distinctly beyond the transverse basal. Legs of moderate length; the apices of the tarsal joints spinose. The known species is black, largely marked with yellow, the legs rufous. The second to fifth abdominal segments project at the apices laterally.

Belongs to the Joppini, and is not unlike *Cælojoppa* in form and coloration, but may be known from it by the flatter, not keeled scutellum, and by the much larger areola of equal width throughout. The latter is larger than usual.

SPILOJOPPA FULVIPES, sp. nov.

Black; the face, clypeus, the eye-orbits—the outer more narrowly above—base of mandibles, palpi, the upper and lower edge of the prothorax—the lower line not reaching to the apex—tubercles, two lines on the central part of the mesonotum, the sides and the apex more narrowly of the scutellum—the black central line being gradually, roundly narrowed towards the base—the scutellar keels, post-scutellum, the areola, the apex of the metanotum, except on the posterior median area, the yellow extending on to the spiracular area and on to the pleuræ below, a large irregular mark on the lower part of the mesopleuræ, the mark being roundly dilated upwards at the apex, and extending narrowly near the apex on to the sternum, the tubercles, the apex of the mesopleuræ, a squarish mark behind the spiracles, and the apices of the first, fourth, and following segments, and two large marks on the apices of the second and third segments, pallid yellow. Legs bright fulvous, the four front coxæ and trochanters yellow, the hinder coxæ black, marked with yellow above; the hinder femora, &c., broken off in my example. Wings clear hyaline, the stigma dark testaceous, the nervures darker. ♀. Length, 12 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling.

APIDÆ.

PROSOPIS BASIMACULA, sp. nov.

Black; the basal segment of the abdomen with a large irregular mark, commencing near the base and extending to the apex, where it extends to the sides, and having an irregular indentation on the inner side near the apex, brownish red; the apices of the third and fourth segments brownish, and covered with fulvous pubescence; the inner orbits from the base of the antennæ rufous, the red line continued to the base of the mandibles below. Legs black, the anterior tibiæ in front and the basal half of the hinder pair testaceous. Wings hyaline, the costal, radial, and cubital cellules smoky violaceous, the stigma and nervures black. ♀. Length, 8-9 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling.

First recurrent nervure received shortly beyond the transverse cubital, the second interstitial. Metanotal area coarsely rugosely reticulated. Front and vertex closely rugosely punctured; the face and clypeus bearing longish shallow clearly separated punctures. Malar space large, nearly as long as the third and fourth antennal joints united. Pro- and mesothorax closely and strongly, almost rugosely punctured; the apex of the pronotum is raised. Scutellum punctured like the mesonotum, the post-scutellum more closely rugosely punctured. The entire base of the metanotum is coarsely rugosely reticulated; the apex of the area and the rest of the metanotum closely rugose, the punctuation running into reticulations on the sides. The apex and lower part of the metapleuræ are closely rugose; the under side is bordered by a curved furrow, beneath which it is finely closely rugose. Abdomen finely, closely, and distinctly punctured.

This is larger than any of the recorded Indian species, with none of which can it be confounded. The face and the malar space are longer than usual.

ANDRENA INOA, sp. nov.

Black, the pubescence white, darker on the thorax, on the scutellum fulvous; the head closely and distinctly punctured; on the vertex the punctures are not so strong or so close as they are on the face, and it is also more shining. The metanotal area coarsely reticulated in the centre, the sides obliquely striated; the apical slope is irregularly reticulated, the striæ broken; its sides are keeled all round, and there is a stout keel in the centre, which commences shortly below the top. Legs piceous-black. Wings hyaline, the stigma testaceous, the nervures darker. ♂. Length, 9 mm.

Hab. Himalayas.

Head largely developed behind the eyes. Antennæ rather shorter than usual, with the joints not dilated below. Mandibles black, smooth, shining, and sparsely haired. Dorsal segments of abdomen closely and distinctly punctured; the middle ones slightly depressed at the apex. In the centre of the apical half of the penultimate ventral segment is a raised tubercle, covered with fulvous pubescence, broad and rounded at the base, and becoming gradually narrowed towards the apex; the last segment is closely punctured. In front the third cubital cellule is not much longer than the second; the third transverse cubital nervure is roundly curved, and is hardly obliquely sloped above as in most species of *Andrena*. The apex of the clypeus has a stout margin, clearly separated from the upper part; it is transverse, with the sides bent downwards.

Characteristic of this species is the keeled margin of the apex of the metanotum, with the stout keel in the centre. In Bingham's arrangement it would come in near *A. phædra*, Cam.

HALICTUS HIMALAYENSIS, sp. nov.

Black, the pubescence white, the wings clear hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the base of the median segment with curved, irregular, clearly separated striæ, the apex of the segment distinctly margined, the anal rima with the apical half piceous. ♀. Length, 7 mm.

Hab. Himalaya.

The vertex indistinctly, the front closely and distinctly punctured; its lower part with a narrow keel in the centre. Face sparsely punctured, its centre almost impunctate; the clypeus is more strongly, but not quite so closely punctured as the sides of the face; its apex fringed with long white hair. Mesonotum shining and impunctate. Metapleuræ opaque, shagreened. Abdomen smooth and shining; the apical fringes white, the segments without transverse furrows or depressions. The legs have a brownish tint; the calcaria pale testaceous; the outer spur on the hinder tibiæ stoutly spined. The second recurrent nervure is received near the base of the apical third of the cellule. The head is more elongate and narrower than usual; the eyes converge above. The basal area of the metanotum appears larger than usual; its striæ in the centre are irregular; laterally more regular and oblique.

(To be continued.)